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the Association of Congregational Missionaries, and membership is limited to missionaries of the American Board residing in Japan. The negotiations which resulted in its charter were conducted by me, so that I have the fullest knowledge, not only of the terms of the charter, but of the spirit of the officials from whom it was obtained. Nearly all, if not all, missions in Japan have formed similar corporations, and in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate must be under their control.

Since the present treaties came into effect in 1899 there has been no restriction upon the right of residence of foreigners. They may travel or reside wherever they please, and carry on any legitimate business on precisely the same terms as Japanese.

Foreigners may serve as directors of corporations, and as a matter of fact many do. I have myself served as a director of an educational corporation, and for a number of years my name was essential to the legality of all real estate transfers by that corporation. The great iron firms, the Armstrongs and the Maxims, have formed a syndicate with a large Japanese mining company, and have a large shipbuilding establishment in Murovan, in the island of Yezo. Their representative in Japan, a retired officer of the British navy, when I last met him, told me that they expected to be ready for business last December. There are other important business corporations of various kinds in whose control foreigners have a large share.

The tendency of public opinion is, I think, decidedly in the direction of more intimate relations between the foreign residents and the people of Japan. This is seen, not unnaturally, more clearly in Tokio than in the open ports, where the communities constitute a little world of their own; but it is seen everywhere to some extent. It is a pity that the narrow provincialism of a relatively small but none the less conspicuous section of the United States should so grossly misrepresent the general sentiment of the American people and impede this natural and healthy movement.

There seems to be a concerted purpose in certain quarters to emphasize every hasty utterance of Japanese public men, and every thoughtless newspaper paragraph, in the interest of the anti-Japanese movement on the Pacific Coast. Of course, the Japanese are irritated by such gross and senseless charges against Japan and her people as lie back of the California program; but such irritation is not indiscriminate, and even those most outspoken in their indignation at the treatment of their countrymen are quite ready to admit that the American people are their best friends.

Not long before I left Japan last March, I called on Count Okuma. Certain comments by American papers upon some utterances of his had just been reported to him. He laughed at the idea that he was unfriendly to the United States simply because he was indignant with the Californians. His obligations to her were, he said, far too great to be forgotten. "Why," said he, "one of the most important factors in my career was your Declaration of Independence." Substantially the same statement is to be found in his book of reminiscences, called *Sekijitsudan*.

When the history of the last fifty years comes to be written by a competent person after a careful study of

the literature of the Restoration period, men will be astonished to see how closely allied the new life in Japan has been, both in its origin and in its line of progress, to the civilization of the West. It is not too much to say that the political and social ideals which are the guiding stars of Japan's progress to-day are far nearer to our own than most writers on Japanese subjects have ever dreamed. They have judged her from the outside. For the most part they have not known the language of the people. They have not lived in their homes, taken their children upon their knees and talked with them of their family interests, or been made their confidant in time of anxiety and sorrow. To one who has in these and other ways been brought in contact with the deepest feelings of the Japanese people, the common emphasis upon the picturesque and the bizarre seems strangely beside the mark. At heart they are one with us and they are worthy of our warmest friendship.

A Prayer for Peace.

BY WILLIAM MERRELL VORIES.

Let there be light, Lord God of Hosts!
Let there be wisdom on the earth!
Let broad humanity have birth!
Let there be deeds, instead of boasts!

Within our passioned hearts instill
The calm that endeth strife;
Make us Thy ministers of Life;
Purge us from lusts that curse and kill!

Give us the peace of vision clear
To see our brothers' good our own,
To joy and suffer not alone:
The love that casteth out all fear!

Let woe and waste of warfare cease,
That useful Labor yet may build
Its homes with love and laughter filled!
God, give Thy wayward children Peace!

HACHIMAN, OMI, JAPAN.

Second Annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

December 31, January 1 and 2, the second annual Convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs was held at Ann Arbor, Mich. Twelve of the fourteen chapters then in existence (three more were admitted during the Convention) were represented by delegates, among whom were men from twelve different countries.

The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, as was pointed out in the December issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, is composed of foreign students' clubs at American universities. Besides bringing together college young men of different nationality and aiding foreign students upon their arrival in this country, the Association aims to become an agency for promoting the final establishment of permanent peace among the nations. The proceedings of the Convention bearing upon this point are of especial interest, and are here enumerated:

1. The Association enrolled as an auxiliary of the American Peace Society, and most delegates pledged themselves to write from time to time for its official organ.

2. The members were strongly urged to enroll as correspondents of the Lake Mohonk Conference on international arbitration. This recommendation has been mailed to the secretary of every chapter, and it is hoped that at least a modest percentage of the foreign students will take an active hand in the work of that Conference.

3. The foreign students were urged to write at least twice a year, for publication in their native newspapers and periodicals, articles descriptive of American universities and American life in general, thus helping to bring about a better understanding between their fatherland and the land of their adoption or sojourn.

4. The Association took initial steps toward affiliating with the *Corda Fratres* of Europe, an organization of students at European universities taking the same part in the peace movement that the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs endeavors to take in the States.

Other resolutions adopted, not bearing so directly upon the peace movement, deserve mention in this connection, because they are indicative of the spirit which pervades this young organization. Among these were resolutions of sympathy for the sufferers in the Italian disaster and the Hindus who lost fifty thousand of their number in the recent flood, and of encouragement for the Russian students in their struggle for constitutional government.

Recognizing the fact that the foreign students are usually at a loss as to what they may expect at American universities and what institution will be best suited to their special needs, the Convention petitioned the National Bureau of Education to issue a pamphlet of information concerning American universities. If this bulletin is issued it will contain such items as the cost of living, entrance requirements, tuition fees, opportunities for self-support, and other points of interest in connection with American universities. At the suggestion of the Bureau a committee of the delegates is now working out the details of such a publication.

The Cornell Cosmopolitan Club was elected Executive Chapter for the ensuing year. It will carry on the active propaganda of the Association. At Ithaca will also be held the next annual Convention, which is slated for the last days of December. The Wisconsin International Club was elected Recording Chapter, and as such will publish the *Cosmopolitan Annual*, the official organ of the Association. This Chapter entertained the first Convention, and was the first Executive Chapter.

By no means the least enjoyable feature of the Convention was the last session, on the evening of January 2. The first half of that evening was devoted to an address by Dr. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society, on "The Five Great Problems of the International Peace Movement,"—an address which was a profound inspiration to the delegates assembled, not only because of the information and instruction it contained, but especially by reason of the high ideals which it placed before these young men from different lands and the enthusiasm which it kindled within them to become active co-workers in the movement for universal peace.

The address was followed by the annual banquet of the

Association. Besides being distinctive for its cosmopolitan character, and uplifting because of the spirit prevalent of the brotherhood of man, no matter what his color or nationality, the banquet was given especial significance by the after-dinner speeches of President Angell, of the University of Michigan, Prof. Martin Luther D'Ooge, of the Department of Greek of that institution, and Dr. Trueblood. President Angell made a stirring appeal to the delegates to return to their native countries upon completion of their studies in the United States, as their countries need every educated man available. Professor D'Ooge, who selected as his theme the familiar quotation, "A Man's a Man for a' that," further emphasized the mission of the Association in eliminating racial and national prejudices and preaching the gospel of the brotherhood of man. Secretary Trueblood closed the banquet in a worthy manner by showing the part which the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs is to play in the peace movement.

MADISON, WIS.

The Peace Society of the City of New York.

Notes of Their Work.

PREPARED BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

The New York Peace Society has sent out invitations to its members and the general public of the city to a peace dinner which will be given in honor of Secretary Elihu Root. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday evening, February 26, and is in recognition of his great practical service to the cause of world peace. Among these services are his acts furthering the better relations with the South American countries, organizing the Central American Court, negotiating the arbitration treaties that bind us with stronger ties to several of our powerful neighbors across both oceans, and the joint declaration with Japan. The last year has been a notable one in peace annals, and the figure of our Secretary of State is easily the dominant one in making it so. The Peace Society has thought it well to make fitting recognition of his services, emphasizing the fact that he who makes peace deserves honor above those among us who foment discord. The advance sale of seats for this dinner is said to be the most remarkable of any held in the city for many years. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate will preside, while other speakers, besides the Secretary and the toastmaster, will be the Governor and Baron Takahira of Japan. President Andrew Carnegie of this Society will probably be present, and it is all but certain that President-elect Taft will attend and speak.

RECEPTION TO SCANDINAVIAN MINISTERS.

The ministers from the three Scandinavian countries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, resident at Washington, some time ago accepted the invitation of the American-Scandinavian Society to be present at a banquet in their honor at the Hotel Astor on the evening of February 15. The Society which acts as host on this occasion was organized last November, and is in close affiliation with the Peace Society.

The Peace Society, through the Chairman of its Committee on Meetings, who is also Vice-President of the